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## EXCURSION.

The excursion at Collingwood Beach last Monday evening by the Gleason Social Club had some very riotous persons on board. The DAILY POST, a negro hating paper published in this city and a paper the colored people seem to support, contained a report in its Tuesday's issue not very complimentary to the occasion. The post delights in picturing fights that occur at picnics and excursions given by the colored people, but very seldom says anything of what happens at white picnics and excursions.

The post must not judge all colored people alike. We have just as many respectable colored people among us as an average as the white people. There are as many thieves, black legs, libertines, gamblers, murderers, etc., within the white race as there are within the colored race. We have just as refined and cultured classes among us as there can be found among the people. There are more scandals among the white people than among the colored, and we wager that the white people do more stealing in five weeks than the colored people do in five years. The post is an acknowledged democratic sheet, and we are confident that two thirds of the abusive articles written are by white republicans employed on that paper. The Editor of this paper is acquainted with a majority of the writers on the post and we know that they are republicans.

We cannot be judged alike any more than the white people. If we should say that the editor of the post is a mean contemptible cur, it is presumed that all editors are curs or dogs? Let us discriminate.

## FAIR PLAY.

Excepting Judge McArthur, the District has never had a fairer and squarer judge than Montgomery.

It is hard to get a man who can look beyond the individual. It has been the case here and it is now to some extent that black men suffer more severely for the same crime under less aggravating circumstances, than white men. Public sympathy is against the negro, and prejudice for the most part has been uppermost in the minds of our former judges. Every decision more or less, is characterized by an exhibition of conscious smallness on the part of colored criminals. All criminals deserve the just sentence of the law. But we deny that colored criminals deserve a longer sentence or a heavier fine than white criminals. Judge Montgomery, in honor be it said, with great judicial discernment and utter callousness to the demands of the public, sees only the crime. If the criminal never appeared before the court and there were no means to ascertain his color, Montgomery could hardly be more just. He is becoming eminent for fair play. Chances unfortunate circumstances aroused the indignation of Washington "rebs." They raised a "hue and cry" for Chases death. It was a common saying about the court house during the trial, that the "nigger" out to be hanged. Montgomery, however, was defiant. He delivered a fair charge and imposed a just sentence. In the police court where trials are held with dispatch, no black man can escape, if there is a bare possibility of conviction. This may be justice but it is entirely modern, too modern and novel.

## THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH AND ITS NEW MINISTER.

The Metropolitan church is a big church and unpaid for, an interest of seven hundred dollars overhangs it besides current notes and an immense principal. Here is a condition of affairs sufficiently important to induce conference to keep a strong man at Washington, not only a financier but a man of strong moral and intellectual culture. Rev. Stewart who has just left for Baltimore was a man of vigorous intellectual calibre. Though gifted with no sparkling brilliancy he was a steady reasoner and an inviting talker. He

was not a bore and believed in setting times for congregational contributions. His real theory was that the financial part of the church should rest on other shoulders than the ministers. It is to be hoped that the colored churches will finally adopt this plan. Stewart pleased all classes and was a general favorite. He might have returned had he not felt self important. This is no mean fault but he might have signified his intentions as to the place in which he might do the most good. Prof. Mitchell succeeds. He comes with no less scholarship ability, with more financial power, but not the ability for biblical explanation. If Prof. Mitchell will start in with long endless discourses he will cripple himself on the jump. If he intends to display his financial power by boring his congregation his failure is predicted. Washington audiences are critical. Its young people are fanciful and aesthetic. Their taste must be regarded or they will bolt. However time will vindicate the true man.

## THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

PUBLIC PRINTER BENEDICT REMOVES AN OLD BARNACLE FROM THAT OFFICE THAT HAS HAD AN EXISTENCE THERE FOR A SCORE OF YEARS.

We have on several occasions through these columns called the attention of our readers and the public to the very many improvements made at the Government Printing Office by Mr. Benedict. We have also stated that he makes an excellent official, and that the management of that great printing concern could not be in better hands. One of his latest acts fully confirms what we have heretofore said concerning him. Under prior administrations of that office colored people visiting that establishment had to wait, sometimes an hour or more, before they could be shown through. The reason for such delay was that the white messengers and guides refused to conduct colored persons through the office, and they were compelled to wait until one of the colored laborers had time to take them. Mr. Benedict's attention having been called a few days ago, to the fact that such an evil still existed, he immediately had it understood that any of the white guides, laborers, or messengers refusing to perform such duties because the visitors were colored people, must find employment somewhere outside of the Government Printing Office; that he will not tolerate any such nonsense or discrimination. We are glad to note such action on the part of the public printer. Colored persons visiting that Department now, will have the same courtesy shown them as other visitors; and there is not the least doubt but that Captain Betts, the efficient door keeper, will see that Mr. Benedict's wishes in that regard will be strictly carried out.

## A NEGRO DISCRIMINATES.

GENL. BLACK WILL NOT TOLERATE IT. NO NEGRO NEED APPLY. A NEGRO BARBERS' CIRCULAR.

Preston's Pension Office barber shop, first class in every particular. Devoted STRICTLY TO WHITE TRADE. The rumor that this shop has been serving any COLORED TRADE is false in every particular, and was started only through the jealousy and spite of one man.

Respectfully,

Geo. T. PRESTON.

Never before in the history of the Federal government has such an insult been offered to the colored people as the above circular indicates. The Pension Office is presided over by Genl. John C. Black, a democrat, but seemingly a friend to the negro employees. The author of this circular is one Geo. Preston, a colored republican from Alexandria, Va., formerly a messenger in the Interior Department under the last republican administration, but was discharged soon after when L. Q. C. Lamar took charge of the bureau. Being granted permission by Genl. Black, to establish a barber shop in the Pension Office, for all classes, it is supposed, and for fear a few white clerks, to whom he wanted to cater, would think that it was a colored shop or that he allowed colored men to shave in his shop, hence the circular. It is not only a reflection on the colored clerks and other colored employees of the Pension Office, but a reflection on the administration

of Genl. Black, to allow such a negro the privilege of establishing a business in a government department where the colored people have as much right and privilege as any other class of citizens. When Genl. Black returns, the BEE is confident that he will be given the "ticket of leave man." The idea of a negro issuing a circular in a government department that cost the lives of thousands of negro soldiers and sailors in the late Rebellion, to maintain the government, which made the Pension Office possible.

In justice to Genl. Black, he knew nothing of this circular, but it is now hoped that he will bounce this negro so far that he will not be able to shave rats.

## KEEN IN THE COUNTY.

Supervising Principal Keen in the county is said not to have too much love for the negro. When Dr. Francis was trustee in that division, which is the 6th, Keen as well as Mr. Powell, opposed the appointment of Mr. W. G. Black, but Dr. Francis, notwithstanding the opposition appointed him and it now turns out that young Black is one, if not, the best teacher in the 6th school division. This same Keen now is opposed to the reappointment of James Butler. The ground of complaint is incompetency.

If a man after graduating from the High school, and passes a teacher examination, is incompetent to teach the alphabet, he ought to be removed. But who is it will believe such a charge, but men who are afraid to exercise their authority. The very charge upon its face is too ridiculous to consider. Prof. Gregory, the trustee of the 6th division, while it is well to listen to what the superintendent and supervising principal Keen, says, ought to exercise his own judgement, in this matter. A 4th grade pupil is sufficiently competent to teach the alphabet, much less a man who has graduated from the High school. This is putting a small estimate on the colored High school.

## MY EXPERIENCE AS AN ADVENTURESS.

Like more ordinary adventureesses, I live beyond my means. I board in a stylish house on Murray Hill, when a woman of less adventurous mind would grovel in Tenth Street or Washington Square. I always pay my board by hook or crook, but when I ever pay it promptly two weeks in succession my sense of superior virtue becomes insufferable—to myself, I always inform my landlady that it is absolutely impossible for me to meet my engagements regularly; if she cannot take me upon such grounds I must look elsewhere for one who can. Naturally my choice of pensions becomes thus more restricted than it would be were I not an adventureess. Frequently I am compelled to remain in, or return to, a house objectionable to me. Sometimes I have been obliged to dismiss myself gracefully from charming quarters because the presiding genius was as impetuous as myself, or more impatient. Yet I never in my life left a house in debt, and never failed to pay a debt—in time! I subsist by the scanty and precarious earnings of the pen. It is a fairly facile and clever pen, and an industrious one. But no striking ability guides it: hence I have never been able to distinguish myself above the common herd of penny-a-liners, who live with difficulty from hand to month, yet have not even the choice offered them whether to live or not. Perhaps I might live an easier life did I take it upon a lower attitude than Murray Hill. Mais que voulez-vous? I lived here before I became an adventureess: all my acquaintances live here; my married sisters live here, and my celebrated brothers, all likewise more or less in the adventuring line. Were I to go lower down I should feel myself a failure, a broken-down rather than a successful adventureess, and in my dull lexicon of elderly youth is no such word as fail. I am by no means a brilliant adventureess. I am more fond of dressing-gowns than of ball dresses, of solitude than of society, of books than of men. I am not trying to catch a husband, and I never cared to have a fortune. The most golden of my ambitions is to have money enough to be freed from this demerit grind of ink, to have leisure to read without a taunting demon at my ear, and to be always sure of my care when I am miles away from Murray Hill. I should not, of course, be willing then to wear a bonnet, crouching upon my forehead when other bonnets soar aloft, but neither am I now; and I should then, as now, wear mismatched gloves and boots most unwillingly, but doubtless then, as

now, sustained and soothed by an unflinching trust that nobody finds them out!

Sometimes I go to a party or ball. Then surely it would wring any other than an adventuring heart to know to what straits I am put. It is no uncommon occurrence for me to wash out my one lace-trimmed and trained petticoat in the basin with running-water in my dressing closet, and to wear it without ironing, rough-dried in my tiny room. My faded slippers are refreshed by polish, my gloves chalked or inked, my dress is the concrete fusion of a dozen abstract remnants, my ruffles and ribbons the price of more anxious thought than a review of Posnett's "Comparative Literature." I often wonder, when I am dressed and said to present a stylish appearance, what the feminine verdict would be upon me were I to die in that very rig. Would my miraculous-darned silk stockings, my patch-work dress, and my rag bag, lace, gain me the praise of a suffering, toiling saint, or would I be flouted as a dead fraud?

Once upon a time I was bidden to a marriage-feast I had no wedding garments, only my ubiquitous black silk, with its protean changes of lace, velvet, and nun's veiling. Besides, the invitation reached me tardily, and gave no time for my usual preparatory struggles. I had no dress, no gloves, no fichu, no trained petticoat, no anything. I had even no money. In the morning my prospect of going to that marriage-feast looked very like the school-masters' definition of nothing—a footless stocking without a leg! Only an adventureess under my then conditions could adventure to be a wedding guest that night. I was a wedding guest, and I wore an elegant white silk trimmed with fleecy tulle. My trained petticoat was chisely laundered, my gloves immaculate!

How did I do it?

There was the family silver, of which a fifth came to my share. I wore that.

The way I wore it was to send it by one of my brothers to a certain safe place. This safe place is distinguished by a sign of three golden balls.

When my brother came home I found myself in sudden funds. I took a portion of my funds to a costumer on Fifth Avenue. There I saw a white silk, fleecy with tulle. I conquered the scowling fate that strove to prevent my presence at the bridal of one of the most brilliant, most famous, most wealthy, and most Murray-Hilly of our contemporaries. FROM LIPPINCOTT'S FOR JULY.

## THE DISFRANCHISED.

THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE THREE MEN RULE. THE POLICE CENSUS.

The chief of police, Major Moore transmitted to the District Commissioners Tuesday a summary report of the census. The report shows the population of the District to be 218,157, white 145,635; colored 72,522.

The white population is classified and enumerated as follows: Under 6 years of age, 13,695; under 18 years, 33,300; over 18 years, 95,848. Male, 71,157; female, 74,478.

The colored population is enumerated as follows: Under 6 years, 7,701; under 18 years, 18,200; over 18 years, 45,002; male, 32,089; female, 40,442.

The total number of births reported from June 30, 1887, to June 15 last, were: White 3,175; colored, 2,077. The report shows also 3,119 children attending private schools, of which 2,772 are resident white children, 298 non-resident white, 44 resident colored; and 5 non-resident colored.

The population as given by police precincts is as follows: First precinct, 19,232; 2d, 29,176; 3d, 25,743; 4th, 26,263; 5th, 32,347; 6th, 38,954; 7th, 17,233; 8th, 29,209. The enumeration began June 15, and was completed in about three weeks. The work of tabulation has been done by Mr. Sylvester, chief clerk of the police department, and his clerks. Mr. Sylvester is preparing additional tables showing the population of various institutions, the population of suburban settlements, of each square of the city, &c.

The enumeration, made by the police three years ago gave a total population for the District of 203,459. The increase in the three years has been 14,698. The white population in 1885 was 136,271, and the colored population 67,188. The proportion of colored to white has remained about the same. The tables are made up according to police precincts and owing to the extensive changes made in the boundaries of the precincts the census of 1885

cannot be satisfactorily compared with that just completed, except in their grand totals.

## ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY NOTES.

A. J. Emory, No. 3 Fox's ave. Agent and Correspondent.

The board walk was crowded all day last Sunday, over 500 persons were in bathing at Christian's bath house. All the hotels are filled. A great many of the Haverlow's guests were in bathing this week. The 5th Maryland regiment drilled in front of the "Laymore," Sunday at 6:30, p. m.

A grand rally for the Second Baptist church, of which Rev. J. E. Wills is pastor, was held at the Glass Pavilion, Sunday, July 15. The Pavilion is used in order to raise money for the renovation of the church as our present place of worship is of a dilapidated character. The church is, at present, in a flourishing condition. The text in the morning was, "He leadeth me beside the still waters." Afternoon, 15th chapter of Exodus, 13th verse. The sermons were very interesting.

The Rev. Dr. Miller of Cherry st. church, Philadelphia, is expected here next Sunday.

The entire days' collection from the preaching on the beach, was \$34.69.

Last Sunday at Asbury M. E. church, was the occasion for the quarterly meeting. Presiding Elder, Rev. W. H. Coffey, of the Delaware M. E. Conference, preached a soul stirring sermon from Hebrew 2nd chapter and the 3rd verse. The pulpit in the afternoon and evening was filled by two students of the Central Biblical Institute, of Baltimore. These men did excellently well to their congregations. The element of the Lords' Supper was administered by P. Elder Coffey. Zion A. M. E. church and St. James, were filled all day Sunday. Both pastors, preached fine sermons to their congregations. The Rev. Dr. Lee Editor of the CHRISTIAN RECORDER of the A. M. E. church, preached at the St. James in the evening. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. It was announced that Bishop Turner would preach that night, but he did not get to our city that day on account of important business elsewhere.

The burning of Moscow was grand, Saturday night. Mr. A. J. Emory, agent and correspondent of the Washington BEE, and his brother Mr. E. J. Emory, a public school teacher of Church Hill, Queen Anne's County, Md., passed through Philadelphia last week, in route for Atlantic City, visiting his brother in the city by the sea. While in Philadelphia they called on Mr. Gardener, editor of the Philadelphia SENTINEL. Miss Hattie Brown, of New York, arrived in this city and is the guest of Mrs. Annie Wilson, 708 Arctic ave. Mrs. Jane Holland made a flying visit to this city, and remained with her friend Mrs. J. Milby 721 Baltic avenue.

The arrivals over the Camden and Atlantic and the West Jersey roads on Saturday and Sunday last, were the heaviest of the season thus far and considerable ahead of the corresponding days last year. The two roads brought down over 4,700 passengers on Saturday and over 3,500 on Sunday morning. At a meeting of the Republican voters at the City Hall on Saturday evening, July 14, over one hundred and fifty names were offered for membership to the club and it was decided when the list amounted to one thousand names that a permanent organization should be effected. The next meeting will be held Friday evening, July 27, 1888. Mr. A. J. Emory will accept thanks for a copy of the Baptist MONITOR while in the SENTINEL's office, from the editor Mr. R. L. Perry, Wednesday July 11th. Gen Harrison is a soldier, statesman, an upright man and a courageous leader. Mr. Morton commands every ones self respect. Elder Recks, of Woodbury, New Jersey, is visiting Elder Bran, pastor of St. James A. M. E. church of this city. It will be remembered that Rev. Recks built the St. James church during his pastorage here sometime ago. The congregation was glad to see its ex-pastor, and greeted him with a crowded house. A new church has been erected at Wood Berry, under the supervision of Elder Recks. May he live long to seek for God and humanity. Council Chamber was crowded last Monday night to its utmost capacity by people curious to know what disposition would be made of the steam motor and electric motor question, and the liveliest interest was manifested in the remarks of the Councilmen. The opinion of the city solicitors set the ball a rolling, and although the points at issue were plainly covered, there were a considerable controversy as to its proper import. Previous to the reading of the City Solicitors communication, a monstrous petition

containing over 500 names in favor of the electric road on Atlantic avenue, were read and an order printed.

After quoting the ordinance granting the Camden and Atlantic Railroad a right of way on Atlantic ave, the City Solicitor gives the following as his legal construction of the motor matter. The Councilmen were in favor of Camden and Atlantic railroad on Atlantic avenue to lay tracks for local passenger traffic, but were not in favor of using steam motor as it was prohibited. A violation rule was referred to the ordinance, as it would be in a manner, prejudicial to the welfare of said city and the comfort and safety of its inhabitants.

The reception given on the 11 inst. to Rev. Bean, pastor of Bethel church, was very fine. The Rev. Mr. Bean and Mrs. Bean were presented with many useful articles and a purse of money. Bro. Henry Corse made the presentation address in an elegant manner, which was responded to by brother Bean in his usual well chosen language. Messrs Pierce and Washington Young presented the pastor with a magnificent Prince Albert coat. After partaking of some of the delicacies of the season the members dispersed. The total collection at the St. James church, July 15, was \$86.88. Mrs. B. F. Lee was the guest of Mrs. J. H. Bran last week. Among the most noted ladies who attended the reception of Rev. Bean was, Mrs. E. E. Havelow and Mrs. J. J. Clinton, both of this city. Among the arrivals at the Havelow this week were, Hon. Isaac Ware, of Phils., Messrs T. M. Dent, of Georgia, Wm. Lowe, of Phila., Chris Perry, of Phila., Andrew Moore, of Phila., Miss Almira M. Wilson, of Phila., Miss Alverta V. Sipple, of Washington D. C., Mr. John J. Keaves and Mr. Richard Hawkins, of Washington, Mr. Jas. H. Payne, of Washington, Mr. O. Hunter, of Raleigh, N. C. and many others. The Literary was a grand success at Zion A. M. E. church, Tuesday evening. The Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 1, Atlantic City, is succeeding finely. The Knights of Pythias, No. 1, of Phila., will give a grand excursion to our city on the 26 inst. Don't forget the Building Association that our city should have in progress.

## COLORED WOMEN IN THE SOUTH.

The future of the women is far less hopeful than that of the men. The older generation, from the habit of industry inculcated by slavery, are still more or less valuable as household servants, washerwomen or housewives in their own cabins. The younger are, as a mass, utterly frivolous. The good qualities of the parents are not sustained, while the bad are exaggerated in the children. The latter are immoral as the man of the same generation, less inclined to work and less steady and efficient when they do work. Sufficient wages and constant employment are always within their reach. "Trifling" as they are, an established reputation for honest, steadiness, and application would secure any of them high wages; but these ordinary virtues among the young Negro women seem incompatible with the whole tenor of their lives. In the tobacco factories, it is true, they do more regular work, but these are open but very few months in the year, and the town life which they necessitate, and after which the women hanker is more costly, not only in the matter of food and lodging, but in that of the excessive personal adornment which it encourages. That this class for an exception to the otherwise very fair record of the Negroes since the war will, I think, hardly be disputed, though that they are the mothers of future generations of the United States citizens is not a pleasing matter for contemplation. Since the artificial connection between the two races was severed by the abolition of slavery, they seem to have each fallen back within themselves, and left a yawning gulf between across which it is not easy to imagine that even in their remotest future any bridge can stretch.—Macmillan's Magazine.

## ASBURY PARK, N. J.

The following are the arrivals at the Hubbert House, one of the most popular resorts at Asbury Park. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt and family, N. Y. city, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, of N. Y., Messrs Wm. Hoagland and J. F. Berry of Trenton, N. J., Benj. Dyer, and C. H. Hudson, of N. Y. City, W. Vansyckel, Trenton, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. Davis, of N. Y., Misses Lizzie Dyson and Willie Matthews, of Washington D. C., Messrs James Dozier and Phil. Gerber, of N. J.